

The Daily Gazette

Published every evening except Sunday, by HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX, IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. CHAS. H. VOLT, CLERK. DANIEL WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square 1 day	10
do 2 days	15
do 3 days	20
do 1 week	30
do 2 weeks	50
do 1 month	75
do 2 months	125
do 3 months	175
do 4 months	225
do 5 months	275
do 6 months	325
do 7 months	375
do 8 months	425
do 9 months	475
do 10 months	525
do 11 months	575
do 12 months	625

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Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Hotel's Hat Store, Rock street, Janesville, Wis. S. P. COLE.

NEW YORK GROCERY STORE.
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of merchandise at the very lowest prices. 211 Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. M. C. SMITH.

HENNETT, OASADAY & GIBBS.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. H. OASADAY.

G. T. COLE.
Teacher of Singing, Organ, Melodion, Harmony and Theory, Music, and all other branches of Music. At Wilson's music store and at Mr. Dearborn's, Janesville, Wis. G. T. COLE.

W. ROBINSON.
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with all other architectural work, building contracts, etc., etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. W. ROBINSON.

Fine Goods, Fine Goods!

OWEN'S Brown Windsor Soap, Scented and Unscented Soap, Toilet Soap, Colgate's Soap, etc., etc., etc.

HARRISON'S Honey, Honey, Honey, etc., etc., etc.

COLGATE'S Soap, etc., etc., etc.

FLORIDA WATER. etc., etc., etc.

TOILET GOODS. etc., etc., etc.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

WANTED!

Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry of the REGULAR ARMY!

Pay per Month, \$15, \$10, \$5, etc., etc., etc.

Fresh Oysters

WHEELOCK'S Fresh Oysters received daily. For sale by the dozen, cans or cases, at lowest market prices.

Blacksmith's Coal

W. A. BROWN has on hand and for sale at \$10 per ton, (by the ton) and other coal proportionally low. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. W. A. BROWN.

GLASSWARE

RECORDED today, a fine lot, entirely new pattern, of glassware, including, etc., etc., etc.

Supplies

W. A. BROWN has on hand and for sale at \$10 per ton, (by the ton) and other coal proportionally low. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. W. A. BROWN.

WARRANTED DEEDS FOR SALE

W. A. BROWN has on hand and for sale at \$10 per ton, (by the ton) and other coal proportionally low. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. W. A. BROWN.

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

Whereas, the undersigned, citizens of Rock County, do hereby certify that we have purchased from the Messrs. Hemming & Thomas at various times, and have been constantly for the last three years, the following named articles:

Henry Wright, 100 bushels of wheat, at \$1.25 per bushel, \$125.00	100 bushels of wheat, at \$1.25 per bushel, \$125.00
John Tracy, 100 bushels of wheat, at \$1.25 per bushel, \$125.00	100 bushels of wheat, at \$1.25 per bushel, \$125.00
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NOTICE TO MILITARY OFFICERS!

RECEIVED this day by Express, a splendid assortment of

Fine Blue Cloths.

from which we are getting up suits in a superior style.

FINE MILITARY SUITS.

to anything to be found in this market at any other place. In a few days we shall be in receipt of some

Heavy Blue Cloths

Also received this day,

Shoulder Straps, Badges, &c.

Oct. 25th, 1861. J. H. BOSTWICK.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

N. SWAGER.

WOULD call the attention of the people of Janesville, Rock and adjoining counties, to his large and well-stocked furniture warehouse, which he has recently received a large stock of

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Park Fire Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Montank Fire Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

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Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Montank Fire Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

WE WILL

Now sell a good

HAT OR CAP

CHEAPER

than can be bought

in the West.

Just Received,

the largest stock ever brought to

THIS MARKET

consisting of all the

SEATS

Cloth and Velvet Caps.

In short everything

NEW AND GOOD

in the line, for

MEN AND BOYS.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

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Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Park Fire Insurance Company.

DAILY GAZETTE

Recent Large Additions

to our

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Best Jobbing Offices

in the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin

With our

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!

we are enabled to execute any order for work with a

PROMPTNESS

unparalleled in this section of the state, and

IN STYLE AND NEATNESS

we challenge a comparison with any or all.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good

taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equal

by any.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of our proprietors is also given to every job done

in the office, and if an error is committed by the office

it will be rectified without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing it.

In the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are

filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

GREAT REDUCTION

The Prices

of

SINGER & CO.'S

STANDARD MACHINES.

(Well known to be the best for

Manufacturing Purposes.)

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$90,

Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$100,

Reduced to \$75.

Singer's Letter A Machine,

is the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing

and Light Manufacturing purposes. Price, (with

Hammer) and beautifully ornamented,

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and

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FIFTY DOLLARS.

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1862

Chicago and North-Western Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Passenger Trains, for Chicago, 6:30 A.M.

Freight Trains, for Chicago, 12:45 P.M.

Passenger Trains, for Oshkosh, 7:10 A.M.

Freight Trains, for Oshkosh, 12:45 P.M.

Passenger Trains, for Burlington, 7:10 A.M.

Freight Trains, for Burlington, 12:45 P.M.

Passenger Trains, for La Crosse, 7:10 A.M.

Freight Trains, for La Crosse, 12:45 P.M.

Passenger Trains, for Madison, 7:10 A.M.

Freight Trains, for Madison, 12:45 P.M.

Passenger Trains, for Milwaukee, 7:10 A.M.

Freight Trains, for Milwaukee, 12:45 P.M.

Passenger Trains, for St. Louis, 7:10 A.M.

Freight Trains, for St. Louis, 12:45 P.M.

Passenger Trains, for St. Paul, 7:10 A.M.

Freight Trains, for St. Paul, 12:45 P.M.

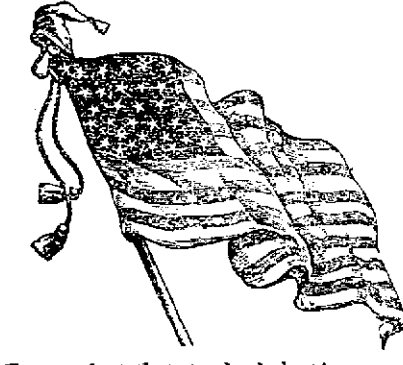
Passenger Trains, for St. Louis, 7:10 A.M.

Freight Trains, for St. Louis, 12:45 P.M.

Passenger Trains, for St. Paul, 7:10 A.M.

Freight Trains, for St. Paul, 12:45 P.M.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

More Money Wanted.

The secretary of the treasury writes to the committee of ways and means that the bottom of the treasury has been reached, and desires more funds. We do not see what Congress is about that it waits till the last dollar is drawn before taking action on the treasury note bill. Everybody knows, and has known for some time, that that is the only resource now—why then delay?

Possibly Congress may hesitate about the tax bill which should accompany the issue of treasury notes. We do not believe there need be any doubt in relation to it. The people will stand the tax, whatever it may be, if fairly and impartially imposed. There are hundreds of thousands of citizens of the loyal states who would sacrifice their whole property rather than see the rebellion successful in dividing the Union.

Upon the subject of finance, as well as upon military plans, the people are ahead of their agents. Let the latter get more faith, take courage and act.

The Old Set of Books Continued.

It has been positively stated quite recently, that the emancipation of the slaves of rebels is a policy which will not be adopted by Congress or the President. We regret this, because we think we should soon see the end of the war, if the aggressive method should be tried. But if this is the settled plan for the future, as it has been for the past, and if it is a fact that the old set of books is to be continued, with its immense credit in favor of slavery, all we have to say to the conservative gentlemen who have it their own way is, let us see you begin to put down the rebellion, after your own fashion. You have tried it for nine months without much effect. During that time you have carried on a very civil war, in which slavery has been guarded from harm, in every possible way; you have the President and cabinet with you; the generals of the army; and lastly, you have Congress. Those who do not like your milk and water policy, take the liberty of telling you of it pretty plainly, but they do not withhold their aid even to your method. They fight in the ranks of the army, and will cheerfully pay their money to support the expenses of the war. But while they do this, they ask you for results. You have none to show. The rebellion grows stronger every day. It will not be put down by moral suasion, but persistently demands independence. Foreign nations have less faith than we have in the suppression of the rebellion. They will soon take an active part with the south against us; that is, they will acknowledge the independence of the south, and open the blockade. Besides this, our expenses are enormous, and debt is increasing. In view of what has been done and the prospect before us, how soon will the rebellion be put down by the anti-emancipation policy. Tell us, Mr. Conservative; how long must we wait?

Secession Contractors.

It is known that the most shameless frauds have been committed by those who have supplied the Burnside expedition with transport vessels. They were engaged by the war department, of known secessionists, according to the telegraphic reports. The traitors have not only been able to weaken the expedition, but have been paid for it in good round profits. One of the best orders which could emanate from the president, would be that no department of the government should purchase anything of a party who has not uniformly sustained the character of a true friend to the Union. None other should be trusted to supply arms, vessels, munitions or food to our army or navy. The Burnside expedition had also bogus cartridges furnished by some enemy in disguise. It was not long since that the machinery of one of our new vessels of war was found to have been tampered with so that if it had gone to sea in the condition in which it was found, it would have been lost.

The punishment of this kind of treason is absolutely necessary to our success in putting down the rebellion. As long as traitors are tolerated as contractors, there is no hope for us. It is sufficiently disgusting to hear, day after day, of an incredible amount of secession sentiment among the employees of the departments of the government. This is bad enough, surely, but these diabolical clerks cannot do a tenth part of the harm that may be caused by those who furnish the means by which this war can be carried on. If these are found worthless in the day of trial, there is no estimating the misfortune they may produce. But as the traitorous clerk is allowed to keep his post at the capital, so we fear will these contractors be hired over again to put other expeditions or armies in danger of destruction. It is even mildly suggested by the New York Herald that those who are known to have sworn falsely in relation to vessels furnished to Burnside, that they should pay back the money! That would be an easy way of escaping the consequences

of fraud and treason, but if the practice has not been changed at the war department by the new secretary, it is a greater punishment than they will receive.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirteenth.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 28, 1862.
EDITORS GAZETTE.—As I stated in the postscript of my letter to you yesterday, Gen. Lane spoke last night at Stockton Hall, and I went to hear him. It was a lecture for the benefit of the "Library Association" of this city, consequently required a ticket to gain admittance, which cost a quarter, and this undoubtedly deterred numbers from attending; but the hall was crowded, nevertheless.

The night was very unpleasant, and the streets were very slippery. A furious snow storm, attended with lightning, was raging; this prevented the ladies from coming out, I suppose, as there was but a small sprinkling of them present. I shall send you a paper containing his speech in full, which renders it unnecessary for me to repeat it here.

You will see by it that he states explicitly and without reservation, that the policy of the administration, in regard to the conducting of this war, has, within the last few days, been materially changed; that hereafter slavery has got to look out for itself. There is to be no more returning of slaves to their masters by our army. Our army is no longer to be held back for fear of injuring the divine institution. If slaves can be made useful in subduing this rebellion, they are to be used; all of which was received by the audience, as it will undoubtedly be by the people everywhere, with immense satisfaction. If such is indeed to be the policy, we can see the beginning of the end of this war; and it can hardly be doubted, for Lane ought to know. Still, it is too good to be true, and we will do well to wait and see if it is so before we go into ecstasies over it.

Lane is a great favorite with the people of Kansas. They believe in his policy, and have no doubt of his success if he is permitted to lead this expedition. I say permitted, for although the newspapers have set it down as a fixed fact, yet there is a hitch somewhere, and it is not altogether clear yet that he will do so.

There is a strange and unnatural prejudice on the part of all regular army officers against volunteers. They look upon them as interlopers, and as somehow trenching on their rights and privileges. They are extremely averse to serving under officers of the volunteer service, and this feeling extends to the troops also. They seem to think no man has any business to fight or rank himself as a soldier unless he has been in the regular service, and that no officer is entitled to any respect unless he has come through the regular institution at West Point. This is doing us much harm—much more, in my candid opinion, than all the regular army officers are doing us good. In my opinion it had much to do with Fremont's removal from Missouri, and Gen. Prentiss from Cairo. It has sandwiched Banks, is trying to destroy Sigel, and is throwing all the hindrances in the way of Jim Lane's expedition possible. There is a deep feeling of indignation existing among the people against the whole class of West Pointers, and by the time this war is brought to a close I shall be surprised if they don't demand the extinction of that school of disinterested, traitors and traitors.

Lieut. Col. Chapman, Capt. Hewitt and myself did ourselves the honor, to-day, of paying our respects to their high mightinesses Opthobeyoholo, grand chief of the Creeks, and Alukutsenoke, chief of the Seminole Indians, with whom we had quite a palaver. These men, with nearly their whole tribes, who are for the Union, have been driven from their homes by the Cherokees and half-breed Creeks, secessionists, under the lead of the notorious Albert Pike, assisted by some rebel troops from Arkansas and Texas. They took shelter in this state, near the Osage, in a desolate and suffering condition. Gen. Hunter has sent them food, clothing and ammunition. These chiefs came up here to meet the commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole, who is expected daily, and to make some arrangements for joining Lane's expedition. They are brave, and fought three battles before they were driven out; in the first two they were victorious, but in the last they were outnumbered, overcome, and driven out of the Indian country. They are exceedingly anxious to fight, but want their women and children taken care of, which will be done, and then let Mr. Rebel Indians look out.

They raise good cotton in their country, but only what they want for their own use. Opthobeyoholo is a splendid specimen of an Indian. He is over six feet high, well proportioned, and although not fleshy weighs 240 pounds. He is 30 years of age, but quite active and able to do a little fighting yet.

They speak no English, but converse through interpreters, who, strangely enough, are negroes. Jurant Monday is interpreter for the Creeks, and Charley Anderson for the Seminoles. Both are as black as night, and have qualities, you see, if not "rights," that both white men and Indians are bound to respect.

The Creek Nation numbers about 14,000 souls. The Seminoles are much less numerous. The Cherokees are about the same in number as the Creeks. The Cherokees have, as yet, remained neutral. Opthobeyoholo believes John Ross to be loyal. He is very shrewd, and has thus far managed to avoid a collision with the rebels. They told me that if I should go down to the south part of Kansas and into their country, I would wish to live in Wisconsin no longer. This, they say, is a poor country. I said there seemed to be a "hitch" somewhere in the Lane expedition. My reason for so saying is founded on General Order No. 11, issued by Gen. Hunter January 27th, which begins by saying, "That the expedition styled by the 'newspapers' as Jim Lane's expedition," will be commanded by himself: Gen. Hunter then goes

on to say, that "transportation not having been supplied, we must go without it. All tents, trunks, chairs, camp tables, camp stools, &c., &c., must be at once stored and abandoned. The General Commanding takes in his valise, one shirt, one pair of drawers, one pair of socks, and one handkerchief, and no officer or soldier will carry more—the surplus room in the knapsack must be reserved for ammunition and provisions. Every officer and soldier will carry his own clothing and bedding." This order gave rise to a good deal of speculation both in camp and city. Gen. Lane's friends, and they are a host here, were set back considerably, and his enemies jubilant over it, although Lane himself says there is a perfect understanding and most amicable feeling existing between him and Gen. Hunter. Yet it is feared by those who most ardently desire it, that Gen. Lane will, by some technical point of punctilio, be tricked out of the command of the expedition.

The order to march without baggage gets up some feeling among the boys; they don't like it; but with outsiders it is looked upon as a clever way of reminding the department that if they intend to fit out an expedition of any magnitude, it is necessary to have some means of transportation; none whatever having been as yet provided. It does seem as if it was predetermined that every move in this war should be a greater blunder than the one which preceded it.—Here is a most important expedition, which should have moved the first day of last October, about which so much has been said, and from which so much is expected; without a mule, or wagon, or munitions, or stores, of any kind, prepared for it.

The 9th Wisconsin, Col. Salomon, is coming into town to-day, and I must go and bid them welcome. The Wisconsin boys have a very good name here, and are made very welcome indeed. But I sadly fear that they will be detained here too long for their own good or that of their country. They are getting no better by the delay, and the cause is suffering for their services in the field.

We find a lot of old Janesvillians here, who generally appear to be doing well.—Clem. Dustin, N. H. Wood, Jas. Williams, Mr. Lee, Havens and Stinson, and others. Our quartermaster and myself dined with Mr. Stinson last Sunday, but as yet have broken bread with no others, although under solemn promise to do so with N. H. Wood, Esq., and lady, before leaving.

Our hospital list shows a good state of health in our regiment. I have not received a paper from Janesville yet. Do you send any? It was very cold here last night—sever degrees below zero.

Yours, &c., VOX.

Lane's Expedition.

We learn from letters from Leavenworth that Gen. Hunter had no notice of the coming of the Wisconsin troops to that place, and no preparations had been made to put them into quarters when they arrived. They were therefore obliged to occupy such places as could be had, even the churches of the city. It is very strange that the war department should order several thousand troops to that point without previously giving directions for their subsistence and shelter. It appears, also, that the expedition, of which they are supposed to be a part, cannot move for the want of waggon and mules. These have yet to be gathered, with all the other necessities of an army in the field. There is absolutely nothing there out of which to organize an expedition, except the men. This being so, they cannot move in the next six weeks. In the meantime the soldiers are idle and discontented. They should be kept moving, or demoralization will follow. The "hitch" between Lane and Hunter is also likely to delay a departure still longer, and may be fatal to the whole expedition. We much fear that the boys who wanted to join Lane because he was likely to do something, will be disappointed, and doomed to inactivity.

Russell's Letters in England.—The London correspondent of the New York Times has the following account of the influence of Dr. Russell's letters in England: Having the opportunity of spending several hours with two of the nobility lately, I found they were very much averse to a war with the United States. I perceived, also, that they had imbibed prejudices against the north from reading Russell's letters to the London Times. In fact, those letters have done a great deal of mischief here. He has had the audacity to speak of the American cabinet as a mob, and people here almost universally believe that the northern states are in a condition of anarchy and bankruptcy, and that the principal cities are controlled by mobs. This impression is produced by reading Russell's letters; and as the truth respecting the south is seldom seen, and the condition of the south little known here, the perversion of the public mind is almost incredible. They do not stop to consider that Russell's continued presence in Washington is a proof of the strength of the government and its leniency towards him, as well as that mob law does not prevail. Mr. Seward should have admonished Mr. Russ that that state is a limit to his freedom, when a government is waiting for its integrity, and that he must not circulate false impressions. The generality of Europeans get their impression of the "American question" through the Times, and see no other English or American paper. Should a government permit an insolent scribbler to continue his work of injuring its renown, credit and financial resources?

A secession doctor, practicing in Salisbury, Pa., was the other day roughly browbeaten by a Union-loving woman. He was the family physician, but after attending to the sick, introduced his secessionism.—Through several times requested not to touch his treasonable notions, he still persisted, and finally one day, insultingly said to the lady that she was so fond of a negro that if her husband was to die she would, no doubt, marry one. This being a little more than she could bear, she seized a broom and gave the man of pills and potions a sound punneling.

It appears that Lord Palmerston concealed from the people of England all knowledge of Mr. Seward's dispatch to Mr. Adams, in which the act of Captain Wilkes was described as one undertaken without the order or cognizance of the government, although it had been read to the cabinet by our minister in the third week of December. It is now said that if this had been made public, the war excitement against America would never have made so much progress.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Chicago Union Telegrapher Dispatch.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The secretary of war directs that officers who are, or may be, taken prisoners, shall, during imprisonment, be entitled to the same pay as if in active service.

Notwithstanding the tone of some of the foreign journals on the stone blockade, etc., the dispatches received at the state department are regarded as a complete restoration of good feeling with the governments of England, France and other Continental states.

The secretary of state on Friday directed the release of all persons taken from aboard insurgent armed vessels.

It is true that the rebel authorities refused to exchange Col. Corcoran for pirate Smith on the ground of difference in rank. It is reported that the government has determined to place the rebel prisoners now in New York and Philadelphia on a footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued removing them to military prisons with a view to exchanging them for citizens of the United States imprisoned at the south. This will probably result in the release of Col. Corcoran, Lieut. Cogswell, Woodruff, Wilcox, Vedges and other officers now held as hostages. It is generally believed that an exchange of all prisoners will speedily follow.

It is understood the tax bill is being perfected in details by the committee of ways and means. It proposes moderate taxation on most articles of necessary consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors and articles of luxury; also on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroad and conveyances, and newspapers, and (except United States bonds a sure paying security). The committee are also considering the subject of a national banking law, requiring deposit of United States stocks as security for bank notes circulated as our currency.

The president stated in conversation with Mr. Conway, of Kansas, that he appointed Lane brigadier general with the express understanding that he should serve under Hunter. Lane expressed his willingness to do so. It was never contemplated that his expedition would be independent of, or offensive to, Hunter. Lane must receive his orders from Hunter. The president will be glad if Hunter, acting without orders and a sense of duty, can give such orders as will be satisfactory to Lane.

Gen. Banks is still here. Rumor says there is a probability of his assuming the charge of the navy department. Snow across the river is from four to six inches deep.

Gen. McClellan has ordered a court for the trial of Benham.

Private letters from Hatteras add the steamship Swallow to the other vessels lost. She arrived on the 19th, parted her chain cables the same day, and was run on the shore and wrecked. In no manner she was hard and fast, bogged, and with sand about so that she could not be reached. She is a total loss. The writer thinks there are enough transports to take one brigade to the landing place, and can return for others which may be got over the bar.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been placed to the credit of Commissioners Ames and Fish, for the prisoners. They delay departure to get lists from congressmen of constituents imprisoned. Cox derived the materials for the substantial part of his reply to Mr. McClellan himself.

A liberal party in Spain are jubilant over the glorious words of the passage of the emancipation act by the American congress.

It is believed that the legal tender clause in Spaulding's bill will be adopted by the house.

Liquor dealers here are trying to cut down the tax on liquors. They say the product of the distilleries in this country is six hundred millions gallons. If true, a ten per cent. tax will produce sixty millions. Probably more will be imposed.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

Tribune's dispatch.—An order has just been issued to the commanders of divisions in Virginia, directing all surplus baggage not actually needed for troops on the march, to be sent here and warehoused. Another order has been issued to the surgeons in charge of hospitals in this city to send the convalescent patients to Annapolis; also to have ready as many spare beds as possible.

Herald's dispatch.—The secretary of the treasury, in a note to Mr. Spaulding, relative to the treasury note bill, states that immediate action is of great importance. The treasury is nearly empty. "I have been obliged to draw for the last installment of the war loan; so soon as it is paid I fear the banks generally will refuse to receive the United States treasury notes. You will see the necessity of urging the bill through without delay." The chairman of the ways and means committee will endeavor to bring the house to a vote on the treasury bill to-day.

From information received from our scouting parties and from other sources, it is believed that large bodies of rebel troops have been, within a few days, transferred by railroad from Manassas, relying upon the utter inability of the federal army to move against them on account of the impassable condition of the roads.

World's dispatch.—A rumor is given and names of parties distinctly stated, that orders have gone forward to Marshall Murrie and District Attorney Smith to compel parties to send or charged improper vessels to the war department for the Burnside expedition, to return the sums received or go to prison.

A firm in New York, known to have been violently secessionist, long after the fall of Sumter, it is stated to be the first called upon. It was regarded as very strange that this firm should have been employed.

Treachery as well as fraud is suspected in the fitting out of the Burnside expedition, and those who have sworn to falsehoods in respect to the draft of their vessels will be compelled to refund.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.

Last night's dispatches report heavy firing heard in rear of Beaufort and the direction of Pensacola Island.

Cairo dispatches.—Twelve steamers laden with troops left there, yesterday morning, to give a still larger force at another point.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 3.

The Chippewa left the blockade of Wilmington on Thursday, and arrived here this forenoon. She reports everything quiet where she left. The Chippewa encountered gales during the whole voyage. She passed close to Hatteras Inlet, and saw a large fleet of vessels inside, at anchor, but heard no firing. The Constitution is still here. She will sail as soon as possible. A flag of truce went to Craney Island this forenoon, but has not yet returned.

New York, Feb. 4.

The Northern Light, from Aspinwall, 24th Dec., arrived here this morning. Pa-

nama dates of 24th Dec. state that the Cyane at Panama and the Lancaster had sailed for San Francisco. Business dull, owing to troubles in the interior. The British steamer from St. Thomas states that the steamer was seen by the steamer from Havana en route to St. Domingo. The Panama railroad company's steamer Columbus was lost at Point Rene, with a cargo valued at a million and a half dollars, mostly English goods. Her passengers go to New York per the Northern Light.

Heavy rains at Costa Rica caused much damage to the coffee crop. Large shipments of wheat and flour were going forward to Europe. United States Minister Robinson was formally received by the Peruvian authorities on the 10th inst.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 24.
The steamer Orizaba, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama, She has \$400,000 treasure for Panama, \$240,000 for Europe, and \$834,578 for the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
The House went into committee of the whole on the treasury bill. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said this measure was originated by Mr. Spaulding as a war measure of necessity. He did not think hostilities would be of such long continuance, for with the melting of the snow and ice, our army could rush towards the Gulf to crush out the rebels. If the men of the east will only ask for an opportunity to leave off epithets and for the virtues there is in steel, he had no fear of the south. We can close the war by the 30th of July next, as well as in 30 years, and thereby save blood and treasure. If this paper money is a war measure, it is not waged against the enemy, who may grin with delight. He would as soon provide Chinese wooden guns for the army as paper money. What we most need is money.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.
A resolution was adopted in the senate as follows: Resolved.—If the assembly concur in the opinion of the legislature of the state of New York, Jesse D. Bright, a senator of the United States, from the state of Indiana is a traitor, and ought to be removed from his seat.

THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK, Feb. 4.
Flour quite firm, with moderate demand. Sales 9,500 bbls. at 5,65a, 70 super western; 5,53a, 80 common to medium extra western. Wheat quiet, shippers holding off for some reason. Sales at 1,35 in store for Milwaukee club.

OHIO SORGHUM CONVENTION.
This convention met at Columbus, the 1th, as announced, and proceeded to organize by the election of Dr. J. A. Warder, as president, and J. L. Gill, Jr., as secretary. A committee was chosen on permanent organization. There were forty-two samples of syrup entered for competition, and fifty of sugar. The following statements were made by different individuals present, which we copy from Field Notes.

Mr. Myers, of Clark county, said he was, at first, much prejudiced against raising it, but resolved to test it. In growing the cane the most important point was to give the seed a good start. He had sprouted and transplanted it, at from 1 to 2 of an inch in length, but found it not an inch. Daily planting is not always desirable. His best crop was planted the last of May—the seed being prepared by soaking a minute and a half in boiling water. Had the ground in good order, and drilled the seed one inch deep, and 18 in. apart. Planted 1 bushel of seed to the acre, in order that he might get one seed in ten to grow.

Mr. Jacobs, of Franklin, thought the planting should be done in accordance with the season and condition of the soil. As a common thing, should be soaked, but if soaked or sealed and planted in dry ground, it would fail. The ground should be mellow. One half gallon of seed to the acre was sufficient. If the seed were good, it would be better thinning out, but it should not be sown. Thought the cane was in the season of maturity for cutting up when the seed was partly turned. If the seed were ripe, the saccharine matter formed wood and fibre; if cut too green, the syrup would be of a lighter color, but less in quantity.—The cane should be shocked in the field with the butts on the ground, and protected with corn fodder. It improves in richness by standing some time.

The juice ferments very rapidly after being expressed from the cane, or after the cane is trosted. Thinks the bi-sulphate of lime should be used, as it arrests fermentation. He uses one pint of one hundred gallons. The juice should be evaporated as rapidly as possible, as the longer it is exposed to a slow heat, the darker will be the color of the syrup.

The cane should not be stripped while standing, unless it is to be worked up immediately.

The cane should be planted three and a half feet apart, and allow from eight to ten stalks in a hill. Suckers are objectionable, but if planted as above, they will not grow to disadvantage. He cuts the seed head off while in blossom, and then tops the cane again when he goes to work it up, at about the same place he would under other circumstances.

Mr. Hopkins, of Richland, had tried the culture of the cane for two years, and had made 1800 gallons of syrup—the past season. Clay soil is the best. Muck will not answer. Cane grown on muck made the most juice but less syrup. Had made 72 gallons molasses from one acre of muck cane, and 150 from cane grown on clay.—He had used a one-horse mill, but it was too small for his operations. He made sugar whenever he tried.

Mr. Day explained that in order to obtain crystallized sugar from the Sorgho cane, shallow evaporation was necessary; that the foreign part be entirely removed by skimming, and being deposited on the bottom of the pan, that the syrup be boiled to a density of 30° Baume, and the temperature not be allowed to fall below from 80° to 90° Fahrenheit, until crystallized. He says if cane be used, sugar can be produced at all times from good cane.

Mr. Day stated that the fine sample of sugar exhibited by himself, made by Mr. James Cook of Mansfield, crystallized in 48 hours after leaving the evaporator, and was dried off the molasses in one hour's time, by enclosing in a strong linen bag, and subjecting it to a pressure under a cheese or similar press.

Mr. Newcomb wished to know what was the most durable article for an evaporator. He thought common iron better than galvanized iron; that the zinc coating wore off in one season, and was poisonous. Mr. Hedges thought copper was the best, but it was too expensive. He thought common iron was next best, and the thicker the better.

Mr. Jacobs had tried galvanized iron, thinking he could make a lighter article of syrup, but found that the common iron was most durable, and made just as light an article of syrup.

Mr. Newcomb said he used Cook's Evaporator for defeating his juice, and finished his syrup in a common pan. He used milk of lime (or common whitewash) in the raw juice, and would not do without it; he thought it removed the raw and sharp-tasting. Said he had used soda, but did not like it, it made a light article of syrup, but it tasted unpleasant.

Dr. Warder was called upon to explain the difference in the properties of lime and soda. He said that the lime was deposited on the bottom of the pan, while the soda would be incorporated through the syrup.

THE PORT ROYAL COTTON.—The comparatively moderate amount of confiscated South Carolina cotton arriving at this port is really no indication of the extent of the work of picking or of the quantity yet to be gathered. It is true that much of the cotton which was grown very near the large rivers and waterways in the vicinity of Port Royal, and not burned by the rebels, has been brought forward; but as very small proportion of the whole amount on the islands has yet been brought to Hilton Head for shipment to this port.

The work of gathering goes steadily on; large quantities have been collected on the inland plantations, and ginning is carried on to a considerable extent. The number of contrabands engaged in the work is increasing, and the chief difficulty at present is a want of transportation facilities.

When the federal forces landed at Hilton Head all the horses, oxen, carts and conveyances of all kinds, were taken possession of and applied to the uses of the portmaster's department. As our troops penetrated to the adjacent islands and took possession of the main land, the same process was continued, and these means of transportation have been retained for the uses of the army.

The cotton now coming from Port Royal is carried on the shoulders of the negroes to the banks of the streams navigable for steamers of heavy draught; and it is noteworthy that, although the bulk of the cotton is inland, or on the banks of shallow creeks, the only vessel of any considerable size employed in the transportation of the service is the Mayflower, an old ferry-boat, drawing nearly ten feet of water.

Under these circumstances the business of taking the cotton from the plantation is exceedingly slow and difficult, if not in many cases impossible of accomplishment, except when it carried by mules by the negroes—a work for which the comparatively small force of the contrabands is entirely inadequate. Besides, the Mayflower cannot approach very near the banks of the rivers, and the cotton in such cases is necessarily got on board by the use of small boats, which is a tedious operation.

What is required for expedition more than anything else is a number of flat bottomed boats drawing eighteen inches or two feet of water, and to be loaded from carts or wagons adapted to the conveyance of large loads.

It is understood that the contrabands at Port Royal are in need of medical care, and that measures to supply this want are now in progress in this city.—N. Y. Evening Post.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND TRAITS OF MR. STANTON.—The new secretary of war, Mr. Stanton, is a stout, thick set man, about five feet eight inches high, and apparently about 40 years of age. Hair and beard very black, the latter more thick and long. His head is set very erect on his shoulders, if anything, a little thrown back. His face round and solid in expression, without features. His address is prompt and practical, his voice full, distinct and unassuming. He has never studied the art of pleasing, and has not the gift of paying compliments in conversation. An exhibition of his thoughtfulness in this regard was manifested on Monday, when the officers of the army called to pay their respects to him on his induction into office. An officer well sprinkled with gray, but yet with quite a vigorous step and clear eye, was presented to Mr. Stanton. The latter recognized him, and shook him warmly by the hand, saying: "I remember you well. I saw you many years ago when you were a private of 16, and I was a little boy about so high."

The new secretary measured with his hand, as he said this, an imaginary lad of not over ten years old. The sturdy old General turned and walked off without a word in reply, evidently not thinking himself so old as Mr. Stanton's remark would have implied.—Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald.

CONFESOR CHEVALIER.—The New York Tribune gives the following delicious information: "It is credibly reported that Mr. Henri Wilkof is about to proceed to Europe on a confidential mission of a diplomatic nature from President Lincoln and Mr. Secretary Seward. He was repeatedly employed on such service by Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass, on one occasion having even been sent to China as the bearer of important dispatches for the Court of Peking, which could not be entrusted to the ordinary channels of communication."

WIKOFF is a disreputable adventurer, who some years ago perpetrated an English swindle of property over Europe, and finally at tempted to abduct her in Italy, for which he was imprisoned. He afterwards wrote a book entitled, "My Courtship." He is an attaché or protégé of the New York Herald, and the nation was robbed to pension him in Buchanan's administration. His engagement by this administration would be about as reputable as to make the Herald the family journal, and domesticate the Bennett family at the White House.—Cincinnati Gazette.

DIED.

In this city, last evening, SARAH A. LAPHAM, daughter of Stephen Lapham, aged 20 years. Funeral to-morrow afternoon, 2 o'clock, at the residence of her father.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOORE New Music this day received. New Music received daily. J. S. J. DEARBORN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Marell & Hinch, plaintiff, against Charles Brown, Lee & Brown his wife, Edward Brown, George Brown, George Brown, Manoll Zelcott, Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, Alvin Beck and Prairie State Land Company, A. H. Barker, T. C. Leighton, W. H. Bailey, Ralph Pomeroy and A. W. Wilcox, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the above named defendants: YOU and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, in the city of Janesville, in said county, and of which a copy is herewith served on each of you, and to appear on the day and at the place named in the complaint, at the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, in the city of Janesville, aforesaid, within ninety days after the date of the service of this summons on you, and if you fail to answer and appear within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, and the court will grant the same.

Witness the Hon. David Noyes, judge of said court, [L. S.] this 2nd day of January, A. D. 1862.

DAVID NOYES, JUDGE.

City of Janesville, State of Wisconsin, Plff's Attys.

LEVY ALDEN, Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Marell & Hinch, plaintiff, against Charles Brown, Lee & Brown his wife, Edward Brown, George Brown, George Brown, Manoll Zelcott, Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, Alvin Beck and Prairie State Land Company, A. H. Barker, T. C. Leighton, W. H. Bailey, Ralph Pomeroy and A. W. Wilcox, defendants.

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Witness the Hon. David Noyes, judge of said court, [L. S.] this 2nd day of January, A. D. 1862.</

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 1st, 1862.	Arrive.	Class.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	10:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Chicago, way.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	11:30 A. M.
Madison, through.	10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Madison, way.	10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Madison and way.	10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Madison and way.	10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Madison and way.	10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Madison and way.	10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Madison and way.	10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Madison and way.	10:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.

J. M. BURROUGHS, Postmaster.

THE CAVALRY IN THE CITY.—Col. Barlow, of the 3d cavalry, being about to leave for Washington to-day, his regiment turned out and surprised him with an escort to the cars. Nearly 1,000 men were in the ranks, about one-third of the column being mounted. The Colonel briefly addressed the men at the depot, and was greeted with three hearty cheers. The regiment, marching in column of fours, extended to a half mile in length, and made a very fine appearance. The care and subsistence of the regiment while in preparation for the field, has been placed in the hands of Capt. Lamont, 13th infantry, in the regular army, an accomplished officer who is highly popular with the regiment.

CONDITION OF THE WISCONSIN BANKS.—The semi-annual statement of Hon. Wm. H. Hays, bank controller, of the condition of the banks of this state on the morning of January 6th, 1862, shows the following summary:

Aggregate capital.	\$1,807,000 00
Circulation.	1,419,423 00
Deposits.	2,325,300 62
Specie.	304,478 63
Cash items.	61,448 98
Public securities.	1,774,049 00

Is Artemus Ward writing the editorials of the Madison Patriot? Its last issue says that the present Legislature is the "hardest working" body which has assembled for years; that "the people can well afford the members a holiday in view of the hard work they have already done and have marked out for the future;" and "challenges any former record for greater industry."

To be sure the Patriot's editorials have not the quaintness and humor of the proprietor of the wax show, but the burlesque is as broad though the usual explanation of the showman, "this is no sarcasm," is omitted. The members who can swallow the Patriot's compliments must have capacious gullets.

MERCHANTS' BANK.—The bank controller gives notice that the time for the redemption of the Merchants' Bank notes expires on the 9th inst., and that all persons holding them will be under the necessity of presenting them before that date, or they will not be redeemed and consequently will be worth nothing.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT.—The Leavenworth Conservative says:

THIRTIETH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.—This regiment, under command of Col. Maurice Malouey, arrived at this city yesterday morning. They left Camp Trevelyan, near Janesville, on the 18th. It is expected that this regiment will be under command of Gen. Lane. They are as fine a body of men as we have seen in the service, and will make their mark when an opportunity presents itself. Their equipments are ample, each soldier having a knapsack, canteen, &c.; the arms are the Belgian rifle and new. The men are well clothed.

The regiment numbers about 1,000 men and was raised in Rock, Green and Walworth counties. Rock county has sent about 1700 men to the war. From the latitude in which this fine regiment was raised, we judge it will be of the right stripe to be led by the grim chieftain.

RAILROAD VOTE.—It is supposed there will be a majority of about 400 in Brown county in favor of the proposition to extend the Chicago and Northwestern railway to Green Bay. The majority in Green Bay is 234.

INSULT TO A WOMAN.—The Madison Patriot of Saturday says—"A soldier of the Norwegian regiment was arrested last night for endeavoring to seize hold of a Mrs. Curtis, who after a severe fight, managed to escape from him by running into Mr. Dorn's house. A soldier was found outside of the house by the elder Dorn, who caught hold of him and after a severe tussle, assisted by his son, Sergeant Chandler, late of the 2d regiment, and others, succeeded in giving him into the custody of Sheriff Sherwin, who gave us the above facts. The offender was brought before Justice Brakley this morning, to answer to the charge."

NATIONAL TAX.—In accordance with the joint resolution of the Legislature, Gov. Harvey has notified the general government that this state will assume the collection of her quota of the national tax.

WHO ARE THEY?—When the roll of the Senate was called yesterday morning, only nine members answered to their names.—Of course there was no session.

REMOVAL.—The office of Drs. R. B. Treat and A. S. Jones is removed to Jackson and Smith's new block, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets. Feb. 13/62.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 1. Indignation of the strongest character is gathering in the hearts of the people of Kansas from the fact that the army under Major General Halleck is being used in catching fugitive slaves and in using the traitor masters. They are daily prostituting the soil of Kansas by pursuing the flying fugitives across the border and using federal bayonets to force them back to traitor masters.

DEFOINATION OF COUNTY COLLECTORS.—A statement of the auditor of state to the convention, yesterday, shows the fact that county collectors of taxes are in default to the state, for the year 1861, in the sum of \$344,000, for taxes due from them. We understand the auditor has instituted suit in some of these cases.—*Springfield Journal.*

QUINCY.—A correspondent writes: "At the session of congress that first found Messrs. Hale, Seward and Chase together in the senate, neither one was placed on any committee. Mr. Bright gave as the reason for his not being on any committee, that they did not belong to any healthy or organization. Does Mr. Bright belong to any healthy organization now?"

WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

We have received, through Dr. Lord, assistant surgeon of the 13th regiment, who is left here in charge of several sick members of the regiment, a copy of a paper issued by the printer and styled "The Wisconsin Volunteer." Joseph Baker is editor, and James M. Burgess assistant. From it we gather several items of local interest not mentioned by any of our correspondents. The regimental hospital is located near the steamboat landing, in a vacated hotel, and is comfortably arranged for the care of the sick. The inmates are Benjamin Snyder, regimental band; Ira Little, drummer Co. A; C. H. Holloway, Co. B; T. J. Lyon, A. H. Taylor, Geo. W. Bump, Co. E; U. H. Cowan, D. Wright, Co. G; C. H. McMaster, Co. I; G. W. Winger, Co. K. None of these are dangerously sick, and others are suffering from the effects of colds and fatigue.

Gage Burgess has received the appointment of commissary sergeant, a position for which he is well qualified.

The regimental band had given the citizens of Leavenworth a specimen of their style of playing.

The headquarters of Col. Maloney and staff are in the City Hall, over the market. Lieut. Col. Chapman and Major Bigney's quarters are at the Shawnee House. Dr. Evans and Horton are quartered at Freedland's, Seward street.

We find in the Volunteer, the following "Notice Extraordinary":

On the 18th day of January, 1862, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens left home under circumstances that are calculated to excite the liveliest apprehensions on the part of his friends. He accompanied the 13th Regiment W. V., ostensibly to distribute to the Wisconsin troops in Kansas the contents of several boxes of voluntary contributions from the ladies of Rock county for hospital purposes, which he had spent much time in collecting, and, as he said, to redeem his pledges made to the boys, when on the stump soliciting valiant volunteers, that he would let his only begotten son go into the ranks and also accompany them to the wars himself, but owing to his age and a chronic rheumatism in his lower limbs, which very much impairs the beauty of his gait and impedes his locomotion, he was precluded from entering the ranks, where, owing to his great military prowess, we have no doubt he would have risen to a corporal at least. We greatly fear, however, that he intends to offer himself to General Lane or General Hunter as a body guard, or perhaps, and which is more likely, as an aid de camp or staff officer, which, owing to his magnificent and unrivaled equestrian accomplishments, we have no doubt he would obtain. We therefore beseech those officers and all others to refuse him any such position, the better to enable them to guard against being a party to an action that would be so calamitous to us. We hereby describe him as accurately as we can at this distance:

Said individual is about 52 years of age, 6 feet, lacking a hair or so, in height, upright for his size, and very elegantly formed; of a noble and commanding person, more especially when on horseback; has a countenance radiant with patriotism; a mild blue eye; fine flowing white hair, and a nose of the genuine old Roman size and configuration; his teeth are not so good as they were, but he loves his country above all things. He believes in the Lyon, Hunter and Jim Lane style of prosecuting the war; takes a chew of tobacco now and then, and hates a "secess" as he does the Union. Send him home to use the prayers of the afflicted shall be yours.

Done in convention at Janesville, Wis., this 9th month of the Great Rebellion, and the first of the year of Redemption, 1862.

Key Found.—Apply at this office.

A BOY SHOTS AN INDIAN.—A boy aged about 13 years, after shooting a deer near Cornish, La Crosse county, Western Minnesota, shot, in self-defense, one of a party of Indians, who brandished his knife over the boy's head, and tried to get the deer away from him. The boy concealed himself in the woods until the Indians left, and then escaped.—*La Crosse Republican.*

HOW OUR FATHERS TREATED TRAITORS.—We, the subscribers, being (by the court of probate for the district of New Haven, Conn.), appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Benjamin Arnold, late of New Haven, in New Haven county, who joined with the enemies of the United States of America, whose estate has been in due form of law confiscated, give notice to all concerned that we shall attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Pierpont Edwards, Esq., in said New Haven, on the second Monday of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; on the second Monday of January next, at the same time of day; and on the third Monday of February next, at about the same time of day.

ISAAC JONES, MICHAEL TODD, Commissioners.

All persons that were indebted to said Arnold at the time he joined said enemies, are requested by the subscriber, who is, by said court of probate, appointed administrator on said Arnold's estate, that was the property of said Arnold at the time he joined said enemies, are requested to deliver the same to the subscriber, or account with him thereafter.

PIERPONT EDWARDS, New Haven, Nov. 29, 1781.

WOLVES ABOUT.—Within a few days past quite a number of wolves have been showing themselves along the mail route between this place and Bay de Nequette. A trapper was followed ten miles by about a dozen of the crafty, ravenous, howling creatures, and only escaped with his life by running at a 240 pace, and keeping up a perpetual fire from his gun, until he reached a station on the route, when they stopped, turned, and put off into the forest again. The hunters complain bitterly of their villainous conduct in driving all the deer off, so that this winter is without the usual number of deer for venison.

We did not hit a buck for over a week. It would not hit a buck for a good time for our amateur hunters to go out and wage a war of extermination among the savage intruders? "Up, Guards, and at 'em!"—*La Crosse Journal.*

THE SUTLER'S BILL.—The bill which passed the senate on Thursday last, regulating the duties of sutler, is entirely different from the various measures which have been reported heretofore. It provides for a board, to be formed of inspectors of the army, who are to affix the prices for a list of articles named in the bill, including only the most common necessities, and newspapers and books. When these prices are affixed, the penalty is very heavy for any violation of them. Under no circumstances are intoxicating liquors to be sold by the sutler. The field officers are to elect the sutler. Provision is also made for the semi-monthly inspection of the sutler's departments. This bill will most probably pass the house, and taking immediate effect, will seriously reduce the profits of sutlers.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, at BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.
Receipts of wheat were large to-day and the market again advanced 1/2 cent per bushel; sales of about 8,000 bushels at 60¢ for milling grades, and 56¢ for shipping, closing firm. Dressed hogs also advanced 1/2 cent per lb. for the 100 lb. scale, of 100 head at \$17.25 for heavy and \$16.95 for light. Other stuff unchanged.
We make up prices as follows:—
WHEAT—white winter 55¢; good to choice milling spring 56.75; shipping grades 55.50.
COHN—good request at 15¢ per 60 lb. shell, and 14¢ per 72 lb. ear.
OATS—dull at 15¢ per bushel.
RYE—good request at 23¢ per bushel.
BARLEY—good request at 25¢ per bushel; 1850 per 60 lb. for common.
TIMOTHY SEED—in fair demand at 1.15¢ and 1.17¢ per 40 lbs.
POYATONS—new 12¢ per bushel.
BUTTER—plenty at 10¢ per lb. for choice roll.
EGGS—scarce at 10¢ per dozen.
WOOL—in good demand at 23¢ per lb. for choice clips.
DRESSED HOGS—in demand at \$7.50 per 100, and \$2.00 for 100 lbs. live.
HIDES—green, to 8¢; dry, 7¢.
FLOUIN—spring at retail 2.25, per 100 lb.
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 50¢; chickens, 45¢.
SHIP PRICES—range from 20¢ to 25¢ each.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Our subscriber is receiving fresh supplies of various kinds of goods.

W. J. DENELL'S Apples.

The best and cheapest in market.

His Family Grocery Store.

Now open at 100 N. 1st St. Janesville, Wis.

Jessup's Seed Drill.

At 10 cents per yard. Let the people here in mind that Jessup's seed drill is the best in the world. It is the only one that will sow seed in the ground, and it is the only one that will sow seed in the ground, and it is the only one that will sow seed in the ground.

J. A. DENELL, SUCCESSOR TO

W. J. DENELL, 100 N. 1st St. Janesville, Wis.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry.

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, Spectacles, &c., &c.

At the old stand, corner of Myer's New Block, where he will be pleased to meet any and all of the former customers, and to show them his new stock of goods, and to show them his new stock of goods, and to show them his new stock of goods.

Having just received a large quantity of a practical WATCH REPAIRER.

Our of which in this city, I can safely promise those having watches for repairs that if they are trusted to my care I will do them quickly, and my charges will be moderate.

Clocks and Jewelry carefully and neatly repaired; repairing done on short notice.

Call and see them at J. A. DENELL.

In taking leave of my numerous customers, I can cheerfully recommend my successor, Mr. J. A. Denell, to their confidence, and as worthy of patronage from all who have been my customers, and to those who have not been my customers, but who are desirous of the best of the time at the old stand until spring. Those interested will please give me a call.

S. C. SPAULDING.

TO THE LADIES!

HOOP SKIRTS, Balmoral Hoop Skirt, something new, in great variety.

Call and see them at DENNETT'S.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL

Water Witch Engine Co.

No. 2, WILL BE HELD AT THE

Myers' House, JANESVILLE, ON

Friday, February 21st, 1862.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER, OF NEW YORK,

The Celebrated Author & Lecturer,

will deliver a course of lectures on

HUMAN LIFE, as taught by Physiology and Hygiene, at

THE CIRCUIT COURT ROOM,

Commencing about February 20th, with a

FREE LECTURE.

For Particulars see bills of the day. 22nd.

To Rent.

A CONVENIENT Dwelling House to let in the first Ward, near the Court House, for who. Inquire of J. A. DENELL, 100 N. 1st St.

Your Boots will Last Twice as Long

By using the Water-Proof Leather Preservative.

Price 10 Cents. J. A. DENELL, 100 N. 1st St.

Kerosene Lamp Shades!

A FEW more of these "Ball Room" Lamp Shades

received at J. A. DENELL, 100 N. 1st St.

England were well dressed with Water-Proof

Leather Preservative, there will be no wear.

Keep Your Feet Dry

By using the Water-Proof Leather Preservative.

Price 10 Cents.

Cavalry Tactics.

We have on hand a large supply of Cavalry Tactics

also Pattern's Cavalry Drill and Saber Exercise.

J. A. DENELL, 100 N. 1st St.

More Kerosene Lamps.

JUST arrived at Wheelock's, and price lower than

ever before. New lot of Shades, Finest Glass Chimneys,

and Lamp Lamps and Brackets, Kerosene Lamps,

at the lowest prices. Also just received, 12 crates more

of Cracker and China Ware by last train. All selling

very cheap.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!!

MR. Schmitt's Scotch Lull.

The singing Quartette.

Waltz, March, and Minuet.

Skating Song.

Tiger Polka.

The Little Polka.

Our Captain's Last Word.

Grand Up for Uncle Sam My Boy.

The John Bull.

Eight Evening.

The Victim.

Wells and Wells.

Oh, Are You Sleeping Maggie.

The Broom and Feather and Cloggers, Ecch.

My Son, My Daughter, and My Nephew.

My Nephew's Fairy Tale.

The Broom of the Day.

DEARBORN'S.

received this day.

at 100 N. 1st St. Janesville, Wis.

WARRANTED GOODS FOR SALE.

McKEY & BRO'S

JANUARY CIRCULAR

For 1862.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To the People of

Janesville, Rock & adjoining Counties

McKey & Bro's

MANMOTH STORE

FULLY COMPLETED

and

READY FOR BUSINESS.

We have now completed our new addition, making

our store the largest business establishment

in the city of Janesville, and we have been

enabled to add to our already well selected and extensive

stock a still greater variety of

all of which have been purchased previous to the late

advance, thereby giving us the advantage of merchants

who have been obliged to pay a higher rate for goods

purchased within the past week or two; we shall therefore

continue to add at prices which are sure to give

satisfaction, and which have given us the character of

The Cheapest Store in Janesville,

and which we are determined to maintain during our

whole business career.

We call particular attention to our extensive variety of

\$250,000 Worth of Merchandise!

Every single dollar's worth of which was purchased before

the advance, and in order to give our patrons a

general benefit, we shall, for the

Next 20 Days, Sell at Retail Only,

the following goods at the prices mentioned, namely:

Our entire stock of perfectly

FAST COLORED PRINTS

at 10 cents per yard. Let the people here in mind that

prints have advanced in price 30 per cent; still we

have concluded to close out the amount of our retail

stock of prints, being the very best, brands in the mar-

ket, at

10 Cents per Yard.

We have now on hand

10 Cases Madder Color Prints

available for bidding, which we will sell, for the next

20 days, at 10 cents per yard, for this day in Chicago

10 cents per yard at wholesale. The above prices are

for the retail trade exclusively.

Manchester and Pacific Delaines,

which we offer, for the next 20 days, at prices even lower

than prints, namely: 12 yards for \$1. Just imagine,

Eight Pence per Yard for Delaines.

3,000 pieces fancy figured Delaines, also small patterns

of the very best quality, which we offer for the next

20 days, at one-half price, or 10 cents per yard, for

the same price as prints.

We would call attention to the following: our entire

stock of

Manchester and Pacific Delaines,

which we offer, for the next 20 days, at prices even lower

than prints, namely: 12 yards for \$1. Just imagine,

